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ABSTRACT

An overview of the full range of educational broadcasts offered by Nippon Hoso Kyokai (NHK) is presented. Nippon Hoso Kyokai, which translates to English as Japan Broadcasting Company, is the only public service broadcasting organization in Japan; it operates two AM radio networks, one FM network, and two television networks and is completely financed by receivers' fees from set owners. Two types of programing are offered; the first includes news, information, cultural, educational and entertainment shows intended for the general public and the second is limited to educational and cultural broadcasts designed for students. Details are provided on this second category, including information on NHK's social education programs and its programs for schools, correspondence courses, higher education and handicapped children. (LB)

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EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS OF NHK

Special Issue of NHK TODAY AND TOMORROW

OCTOBER 1973

PUBLIC RELATIONS BUREAU
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(JAPAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION)
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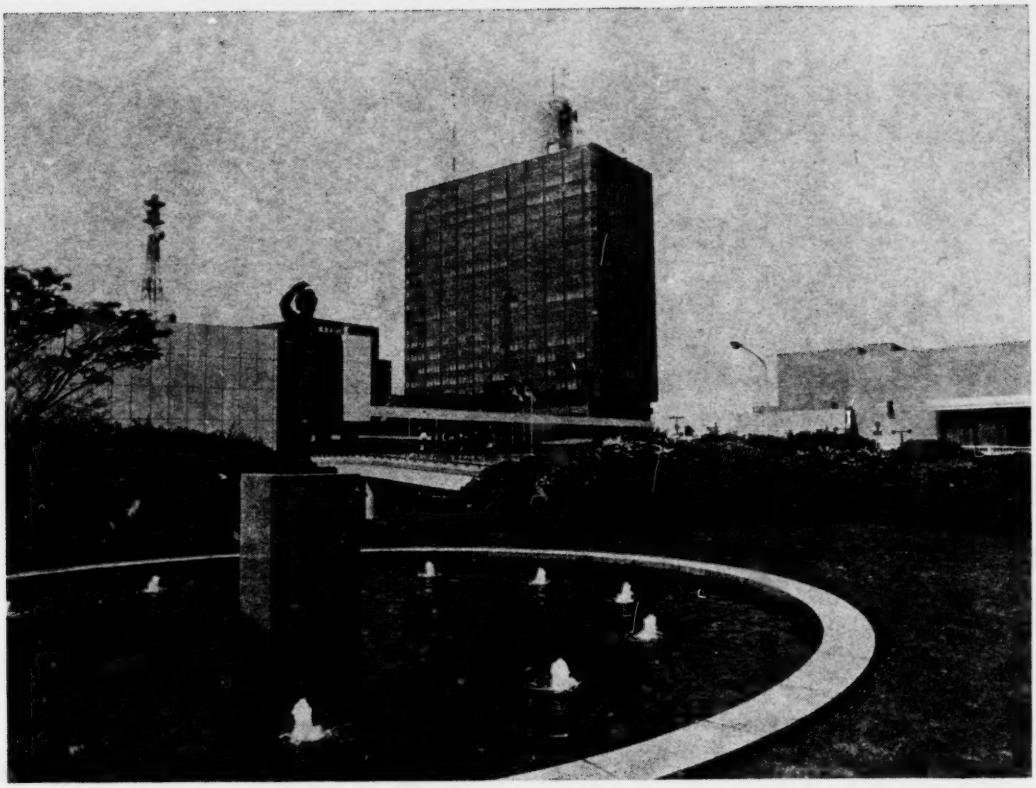

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS OF NHK
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1973

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EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS OF NHK

(Special Issue of NHK TODAY AND TOMORROW)

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● PROFILE OF NHK

Nippon Hoso Kyokai (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) is the only public service broadcasting organization in Japan. It was established in 1925 to inaugurate radio broadcasting, and it introduced TV broadcasting in 1953. Currently NHK has five domestic broadcasting networks consisting of two radio, one FM and two television networks. The outstanding feature of NHK is that it is financed entirely with receivers' fees paid by TV receiving set owners. NHK does not depend on government financial aid or on any specific capital. These receivers' fees serve as the supporting pillar for NHK's independence in programing and program production as well as for NHK's public service status.

The fundamental mission of NHK is as follows:

1. To present news, educational, cultural and entertainment programs in line with the requirements of the people and to contribute to elevating the cultural level of the nation.
2. To construct nation-wide networks and to provide broadcasting stations for presenting programs specifically for local communities.
3. To research and investigate for the progress and development of broadcasting and reception.
4. To operate an overseas broadcasting service and to provide overseas broadcasting organizations with exchange programs and technical cooperation.

NHK's television services operate on two networks, the General TV Service and the Educational TV Service. The General TV Service presents news, information, caltural, educational and entertainment programs intended widely for the general public. The Educational TV Service limits itself to educational and cultural broadcasts, including school, correspondence education and cultural programs.

The two radio services include the First Network presenting news, educational, cultural and entertainment programs for the general audience and the Second Network specializing in educational and cultural programs.

The FM Service presents news intended for regional blocs comprising a prefecture as the unit, local programs and stereo musical programs which exploit the special characteristics inherent in FM broadcasting.

NHK's functional facilities were formerly located at two sectors of Tokyo, but with completion of the Broadcasting Center in Yoyogi in August 1973, all functions, from program production to transmission, were centralized. This has greatly facilitated improvement of the contents of programs and renovation of overall management. At the same time, it has further enhanced closer ties between NHK and its audiences.

NHK's broadcasting stations continue to increase annually, and as of July 1973, these were 1,728 operating in the General TV Service, 1,706 in the Educational TV Service, 173 in the First Radio Service, 142 in the Second Radio Service and 402 in the FM Service.

●NHK'S EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS

Surveys have shown that the average Japanese above the age of ten views television nearly three hours a day. This indicates that broadcasting has become part of the daily life of the Japanese people.

This is all the more reason for increasing social responsibility in broadcasting. As Japan's sole public service broadcaster, NHK has placed particular stress on educational and cultural programs, in order to meet the requirements of the times and its social responsibilities.

NHK's educational and cultural broadcasts include school programs and correspondence education programs designed to achieve direct educational results; special edcational items, foreign language lessons, technical courses, agricultural information, business management, items for young people, children and women, general cultural items and science programs.

NHK's broadcasting programs are based on the following three policies stipulated in the Broadcast Law:

(1) To exert all possible efforts to satisfy the wishes of the people as well as to contridute to the elevation of the level of civilization by broadcasting wholesome programs.
(2) To keep local programs in addition to national programs.
(3) To strive to be conductive to the upbringing and popularization of new civilization as well as to the preservation of past civilization of our country. (Clause I, Art. 44 of the Broadcast Law)

In allocating sufficient time for educational and cultural programs in order to fulfill these obligations imposed by the Broadcast Law, NHK has established standards that assure appropriate and useful program contents.

NHK's programs are thus always presented in accordance with these fundamental principles.

Standards for Educational Programs in General

(1) The specific listener audience shall be made clear, and the contents of the program shall be appropriate and beneficial.
(2) In order to obtain the best educational results, it shall be well organized and cotinuous.
(3) Equal opportunity in education shall be publicized through broadcast.

Standards for School Programs

(1) Every effort shall be expended toward the basic plan of compiling a school educational program that can be done only through broadcast.
(2) Grade school children's study attitude shall be given consideration along with the development of their mind and body.
(3) Aim means of improving the teaching methods.

Standards for Children's Programs

(1) Considerations shall be given to the children's reaction. Strive to infuse wholesome spirit and cultivate abundant sentiments.
(2) Avoid programs that would be imitated by children to their detriment or those that would be easily misinterpreted.

(3) Avoid expressions that would cause abnormal fear.
(4) Superstitions that may bring harm should not be referred to.

Standards for Cultural Programs

(1) The objective is to elevate the cultural aspect in general.
(2) The requirements of not only the majority should be met, but every effort to satisfy the demands of the various class levels should be made.
(3) Effort shall be made to promote social and community interest and to further the knowledge on the cultural phases of general livelihood.
(4) In making public an academic study and in all broadcasts pertaining to expert matters, the integrity and importance of such a subject shall be duly respected and shall be based on logical and professional standards.

In accordance with the above standards, NHK's educational and cultural broadcasts are conducted for 58 hours 19 minutes weekly in the General TV Service, 126 hours in the Educational TV Service, 45 hours 46 minutes in the First Radio Service, 122 hours 35 minutes in the Second Radio Service, and 70 hours 05 minutes in FM Service. (As of April 1973)

●PROGRAMS FOR SCHOOL

Outline

NHK's radio and television school broadcasts are intended for kindergarten children to high school students. In contents, these programs cover the Japanese language, science, social studies, English, music, art, ethics and home economics.

Since school radio programs began in 1935, NHK has gradually increased the number of programs and transmissions for schools. In 1952, the school service was transferred to the Second Network, and thereby carried out substantial expansion of school programs.

Currently (as of Sept. 1973), NHK transmits 111 types of programs —a total of 28 hours 10 minutes a week— to schools.

NHK began its school TV programs simultaneously with the commencement of its telecasts in 1953.

In 1959, with the introduction of its TV Educational Service, NHK expanded its TV school broadcasts.

Currently (as of Sept. 1973), NHK transmits 116 programs —a total of 33 hours 55 minutes a week— to schools.

Among the schools which are equipped with both radio and television receiving sets, those which are utilizing the school programs systematically are as follows:

As of Sept. 1972 By NHK Radio and TV Culture Research Institute	TV		Radio	
	Percentage of utilization	Number of utilizing schools	Percentage of utilization	Number of utilizing schools
Kindergartens	83.9%	9,500	27.4%	3,100
Primary schools	93.3%	22,800	46.6%	11,600
Junior high schools	40.0%	4,390	36.2%	3,980
Senior high schools	42.2%	1,810	46.7%	2,000

Planning of Programs

In planning the school programs, the School Broadcasting Local Advisory Committees in various regions of the country, which are commissioned by NHK, examine the original plans of programs.

The results of the examination are discussed at the Central Advisory Committee session held in Tokyo for decision on the outline of the programs.

The Central Advisory Committee consists of officials of the Education Ministry, scholars, representatives of the Educational Broadcasting Research Association and classroom teachers.

Respective broadcasting programs are studied by special committees.

Furthermore, NHK obtains reports every year on the utilization of school programs from 400 selected schools. Moreover, NHK analyzes results of the investigations conducted by its Radio and TV Culture Research Institute in a constant effort to improve the substance of programs.

Text

A total of eleven kinds of manuals for teachers are published:

		Number issued (yearly)
For kindergarten (radio and TV)		90,000
For primary school (radio and TV)	1st grade	210,000
	2nd grade	210,000
	3rd grade	210,000
	4th grade	210,000
	5th grade	210,000
	6th grade	210,000
For junior high school (radio and TV)		150,000
For senior high school	(radio)	150,000
	(TV)	75,000

Research System

There is the "National Radio and TV Education Association", an independent research organization for the study and utilization of school broadcasts and for the spread of radio and television education.

The Association is comprised of five national organizations organized on respective school levels. Each national organization is, furthermore, comprised with 47～60 prefectural and school level unit research societies.

These research societies and NHK jointly hold many research meetings to discuss research results in order to provide data useful for the improvement of school programs as well as reception facilities. A total of about 1,700 research meetings are held annually throughout the country in 1972 fiscal year with about 300,000 teachers participating.

School Program Utilization, Situation and Results

In general, schools desiring to utilize school programs first obtain, at the beginning of the school year, school program schedules for the year and school broadcast textbooks. Using these as reference materials, the schools select programs that can be utilized during the year and enter them into the educational plans for the year.

The schools further study the method of utilization with respect to each school program when drafting monthly or weekly guidance plans for each school term.

Of course, school programs are not intended to cover the entire curriculum; they are utilized along with other teaching materials as part of the total flow of learning activities.

School programs are intended to help the teacher provide means which can be available only in radio and television programs, and enrich learning activities in the classroom and elevate the learning efficiency, and promote the student's will to study.

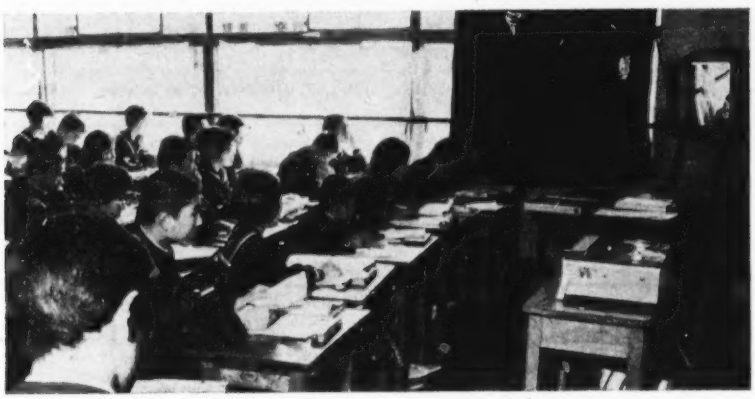
For example, today considerable danger must be expected when school children in major cities leave school to go into the city for field lesson in social studies. It is also impossible to take large numbers of children to distant places so frequently for field trips in geography or studies of industries.

In such cases, television programs for social studies can enrich classroom learning activities by presenting desired conditions through films.

In addition school programs can also provide rich teaching materials that can otherwise never be obtained. If a teacher is not well-versed in a certain subject, the lack of knowledge can well be supplemented by some programs.

It goes without saying that the audio-visual method aids teaching and helps promote greater interest in learning.

Thus, school programs provide unique means unobtainable by regular teaching materials.



PROGRAM SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL BROADCASTING FOR 1973

EDUCATIONAL TV NETWORK

		MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SA"	
AM	15	P. 2G Science	P. 1G Science	P. 1, 2G Fairy Tales	P. 1, 2G Music	P. 2G Social Studies	P. 1G Social Studies	AM
		K. Language	K. Puppet	K. Arts	K. Puppet	K. Music	K. Science	
9	30	P. 5, 6G TV Special Class	P. 1, 2G TV Special Class	S. Mathematics	P. 5, 6G TV Special Class	P. 1, 2G TV Special Class	S. Mathematics	9
	50	P. 3, 4G Morality	P. 4G Social Studies	P. 3G Science	P. 4G Science	P. 3G Social Studies	P. 3, 4G Music	
10	10	S. 3G Social Studies	S. 1G Science	S. 2G Science	S. 3G Science	S. 1G Social Studies	S. 2G Social Studies	10
	30	K. Puppet	K. Arts	K. Puppet	K. Music	K. Science	K. Language	
	45	P. 1G Science	P. 2G Science	P. 1, 2G Music	P. 2G Social Studies	P. 1, 2G Morality	P. 1, 2G Fairy Tales	
		S. 2G English	S. 3G English	S. 1G Science	S. 2G Science	S. 3G Science	S. 1G English	
11	20	H. Home Economics	S. 1G Social Studies	S. 2G Social Studies	H. English	H. Geography	S.H. Arts	11
	40	P. 5G Social Studies	P. 6G Social Studies	P. 5G Science	P. 5, 6G Morality	P. 6G Science	P. 5, 6G Music	
PM		S. 1G English	S. 2G English	S. 3G English	S. 1G Science	S. 2G Science	S. 3G Science	PM
0		P.S. Safety Class						0
		H. Science	H. Science	H. Class Activities	H. Science	H. Science		
1	20	P. 4G Social Studies	P. 3G Social Studies	P. 4G Science	P. 3G Science	P.S. Music		1
	40	S. Mathematics	S. 2G Social Studies	S. 3G Social Studies	S. Class Activities	S.H. Arts		
		P. 6G Science	P. 5, 6G Music	P. 6G Social Studies	P. 5G Social Studies	P. 5G Science		
2	20	S. Class Activities	S. 1G English	S. 2G English	S. 3G English	S. 1G Social Studies		2
	40	K. Music	K. Science	K. Puppet	K. Arts	K. Puppet		
3	55	S.H. Arts	S 3G Social Studies	S. 2G Social Studies	S. 1G Social Studies	S. Class Activities		3
	15	H. Class Activities	H. Geography	H. Home Economics	S.H. Arts	H. English		

Note: S .....for Junior High School
P .....for Primary School
H.....for High School
K.....for Kindergarten & Nursery School
1G, 2G ....Grade of school year

PROGRAM SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL BROADCASTING FOR 1973

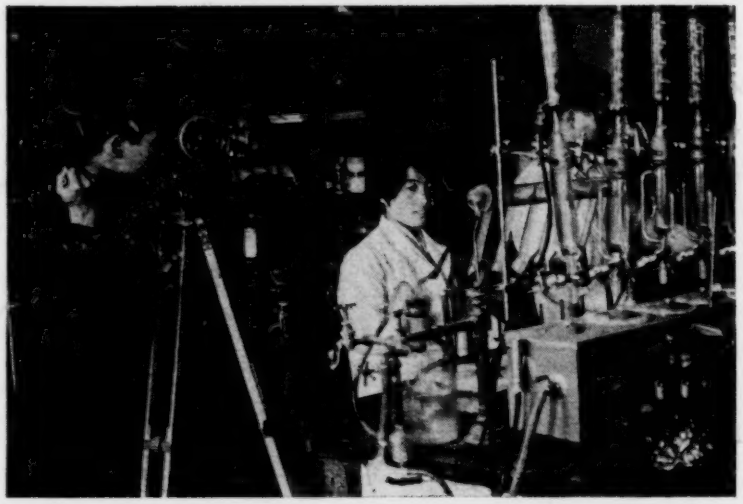
RADIO 2ND NETWORK

		MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	
AM		P. 1G Japanese Language	P. 2G Japanese Language	P. 3G Japanese Language	P. 3G Music	P. 1G Music	P. 2G Music	AM
9	15							
	30	K. Japanese Language	K. Pippo Pippo Bon Bon	K. Japanese Language	K. Pippo Pippo Bon Bon	K. Japanese Language	K. Pippo Pippo Bon Bon	9
	45	S. 1G Japanese Language	S. 2G Japanese Language	H. World History	S. Home Activities	S. 2G Social Studies	H. Morality	
10		P. 2G Music	P. 3G Music	P. 1G Music	P. 1G Japanese Language	P. 2G Japanese Language	P. 3G Japanese Language	10
	15	P. Library	P. Morality	P. 1, 2G Literature	P. Morality	S. Home Activities	P. 3, 4G Literature	
	30	S. 1G Social Studies	P. 5, 6G Literature	P. 3, 4G Literature	P. 1, 2G Literature	P. 3, 4G Morality	P. 5, 6G Morality	
	45	S. 3G Morality	S. Class Activities	S. Morality	S. 2G Morality	S. Literature	S. Music	
11		H. Ethics Guidance	H. Ethics Guidance	H. English	H. Music	H. Classics	H. Japanese Language	11
	15	P. 5G Japanese Language	P. 4G Japanese Language	P. 6G Japanese Language	P. 6G Music	P. 4G Music	P. 5G Music	
	30	P. 6G Music	P. 5G Music	P. 4G Music	P. 4G Japanese Language	P. 5G Japanese Language	P. 6G Japanese Language	
	45	S. 2G Social Studies	S. 1G Social Studies	S. 1G Japanese Language	S. 2G Japanese Language	S. H. English	S. Literature	
PM								PM
0	25	K. Japanese Language	K. Pippo Pippo Bon Bon	K. Japanese Language	K. Pippo Pippo Bon Bon	K. Japanese Language	K. Pippo Pippo Bon Bon	
	40	School News						0
	45	Lunch Time Music						
1		English						1
	15	H. Classics	S.H. English	H. Music	H. English	H. Morality		
	30	S. Music	S. Morality	S. Class Activities	S. 1G Morality	S. 2G Morality		
	45	H. World History	H. Ethics Guidance	H. Ethics Guidance	H. Japanese Language	H. Broadcasting Club		
6	15	Home Room Topics						6
	25	Class Activities						
	40							

Note: S.....for Junior High School
P.....for Primary School
H.....for High School
K.....for Kindergarten & Nursery School
1G, 2G ....Grade of school year

●PROGRAMS FOR CORRESPONDENCE EDUCATION

The Correspondence Education in Japan



Outline

The Government in its educational policies has placed strong emphasis on the quantitative expansion of secondary education and introduced correspondence education in addition to ordinary school education.

At present, correspondence education is available for secondary and higher education in Japan. Correspondence education is provided, of course, for young people of secondary and higher school ages who work during the day. Correspondence education for those of secondary school ages can be completed in four years. The correspondence education for higher school ages is also required four years for completion, but the students must attend lectures for a year in addition to the four years required for completion. This arises from the difference in the laws for secondary and higher education.

In other words, secondary education is aimed principally at "teaching", but in higher education research in science and arts is required. For this reason, it becomes necessary for correspondence students to attend school in order to satisfy the above stipulation.

Integration of correspondence education into the school education system has changed the former concept of school in Japan. However, since correspondence education is based on self-study and self-learning, advance to higher classes is lower than in the case of regular schools. Improvement of the learning methods in correspondence education has become an important question for the development of the correspondence education system.

Present Status of Correspondence High Schools

About 85.0% of those completing compulsory education advance to senior high schools (1971). This rate is increasing annually. As desire of those who have not been able to advance to high schools is also very strong, part-time schools and correspondence schools are available for working young people.

The educational contents and qualifications for graduation of these three types of high school are identical.

Day schools:	Six school days a week.
Part-time schools:	Six school evenings a week or 3 to 4 days a week.
Correspondence schools:	In addition to obtaining direct guidance at school once or twice a month, self-study at home using the same textbooks. Also

submit reports specified by the school. Class advancement is made through examination.

Correspondence high schools associated with the National Correspondence High School Education Association now total about 80. The number of schools and enrolled students in different years are given in the table below.

Year	Number of schools	Number of students
1967	73	136,299
1968	73	143,638
1969	73	149,101
1970	74	152,330
1971	76	159,653
1972	78	161,038
1973	80	154,818

The problem correspondence education poses is self-study and self-learning. And since only 20 days of school attendance a year is required, large numbers of students give up their study. Consequently, the most important question at correspondence schools is how students can be kept from falling behind in their studies and how drop-outs can be prevented.

Senior High School Correspondence Cource of NHK

In broadcasting programs as a means of promoting correspondence education, NHK undertakes the following problems:

First, it is difficult for those who take a senior high school correspondence course by radio and/or television to continue regular participation because of the irregularity of their working hours.

Secondly, if emphasis is placed on the principle that people should learn only when they have time to spare, the subjects chosen by them and the progress they make in their studies would become diversified and, as a result, educational broadcasts mignt be utilized only for a short period of time by a small number of people.

Thirdly, in correspondence education by radio or television, it is impossible to give guidance to the individual student, and to satisfactorily exchange questions and answers between teachers and students. This problem limits the role of broadcasting in the field of education.

To find a solution to the first problem, we conducted a nation-wide survey of the daily lives of individual students in 1964 so that we might determine what time is most convenient for them to utilize our broadcasts.

Furthermore, the results of the survey of the TV viewing potentiality percentage* conducted by NHK in 1965 show that the largest number of people (about 70%) can utilize programs if they are broadcast at 8:00 p.m. According to these surveys, NHK has scheduled radio and television programs of correspondence courses from 8:00 p.m. and from 9:00 p.m., respectively.

* The TV viewing potentiality percentage: the percentage of those who (1) have a TV set accessible, (2) can watch desired TV programs, (3) are in circumstances which allow them to watch TV programs.

With regard to the second problem, those who are concerned with correspondence education in Japan feel that, even in correspondence course broadcasts, it would be more effective for people to learn at a given time and at given speed.
The third problem still remains unsolved. The solution is left for a future study to be made jointly by those in charge of correspondence course broadcasts and the teachers engaged in this type of education.
NHK has long been engaged in educational broadcasts for schools (mainly for primary, junior high and full-time senior high schools), and this experience has contributed greatly to the introduction of correspondence education in its broadcasts.

Program Schedule of Senior High School Correspondence Cource for 1973

Educational Television Network

	1:30-2:00 p.m.	2:00-2:30 p.m.
Sun.	*Biology I	*Chemistry A

Time / Day	9:00-9:30 p.m.	9:30-10:00 p.m.	10:00-10:30 p.m.	10:30-11:00 p.m.
Sun.	*Mathematics I (part 1)	*Mathematics I (part 1)	*Mathematic I (part 2)	*Mathematics I (part 2)
Mon.	Modern Japanese (1)	Modern Japanese (2)	Modern Japanese (3)	Classical Literature (1)
Tue.	Mathematics I (part 1)	Mathematics I (part 2)	World History (B)	Mathematics II A
Wed.	English A (1)	English A (2)	English A (3)	Japanese History
Thu.	Biology (1)	Chemistry A	Physics A	Earth Science
Fri.	Mathematics I (part 1)	Mathematics I (part 2)	Geography B	Mathematics II A
Sat.	English A (1)	English A (2)	English A (3)	Special Curriculm Activity

* Biweekly program

Radio (Second Network)

Time / Day	6:00-6:20 o.m.	6:20-6:40 p.m.	6:40-7:00 p.m.
Sun.	*Geography B	*Modern Japanese (3)	*Modern Japanese (3)

Time / Day	8:35-8:55 a.m.	8:00-8:20 p.m.	8:20-8:40 p.m.	8:40-9:00 p.m.	9:00-9:20 p.m.	9:20-9:40 p.m.	9:40-10:00 p.m.	10:20-10:40 p.m.	10:40-11:00 p.m.
Sun.		*Music I	*Health and Physical Education	*Mathematics II A	*Mathematics II A	*Classical Literature (BI)	*Classical Literature (BI)	*English A (3)	*English A (3)
Mon.		English A (1)	English A (2)	English (3)	World History B	Political Science and Economics	Music I	Mathematics I (part 1)	Mathematics I (part 1)
Tue.	*World History B	Modern Japanese (1)	Modern Japanese (2)	Modern Japanese (3)	Japanese History	Classical Literature (BI)	Home Management	*English A (1)	*English A (1)
Wed.	*Japanese History	Mathematics I (part 1)	Mathematics I (part 2)	Geography B	Mathematics II A	Classical Literature (BI)	*Political Science and Economics	*Modern Japanese (1)	*Modern Japanese (1) (1)
Thu.	*Geography B	English A (1)	English A (2)	English A (3)	World History B	Ethics Civics	Health and Physical Education	*Mathematics I (part 2)	*Mathematics I (part 2)
Fri.	*World History B	Modern Japanese (1)	Modern Japanese (2)	Modern Japanese (3)	Japanese History	Classical Literature (BI)	*Home Management	*English A (2)	*English A (2)
Sat.	*Japanese History	Mathematics I (part 1)	Mathematics I (part 2)	Geography B	Mathematics II A	Classical Literature (BI)	*Ethics Civics	*Modern Japanese (2)	*Modern Japanese (2)

(* Re-broadcasting programs)

When the broadcast of radio and television correspondence course programs began, their educational effect was recognized by various circles in society. And consequently, the Education Ministry, in 1957, legalized reduction of the total hours of compulsory schooling to those students who study senior high school correspondence courses over radio and television.

(The total schooling hours required of correspondence course students were reduced by 5/10 for those who study over radio, by 5/10 for those who study over television, and by 6/10 for those utilizing both radio and television.)

In order to obtain effective results from broadcasts of this kind, it is necessary to provide correspondence course students with specially prepared textbooks, so that they are previously informed of the whole system and contents of the correspondence course, as well as of the requisite materials of broadcasts.

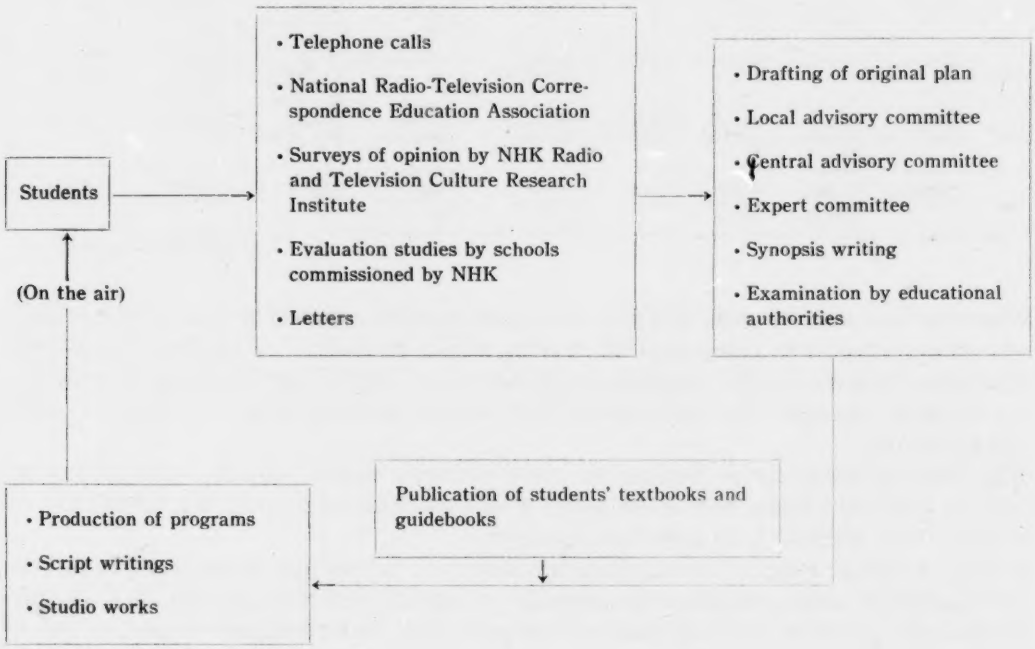
In the actual broadcasting of senior high school correspondence courses, it is necessary to use such textbooks so that the students may be fully informed beforehand of the courses they have to follow, and so that they can be given additional explanations as to the points which cannot be fully understood by merely listening to the radio or by viewing televised scenes.

Thus, in order that the students can utilize senior high school correspondence cources effectively, it is imperative for them to use the specially-compiled textbooks mentioned above, together with ordinary textbooks and ordinary guidebooks. NHK and the National Correspondence School Education Association by agreement compile the broadcast texts

and the correspondence students' study guide in the following manner in order to conform with the above objective. NHK compiles the broadcast texts on the basis of a table of selective subjects prepared by the National Correspondence School Education Association and the Association supplements and completes the broadcast texts to prepare its study guide for the correspondence students.

At present, NHK is broadcasting about 22 kinds of correspondence course programs according to the following schedule:
Radio—2 hours 20 minutes per week (including repeats)
Television—15 hours per week (including repeats)

How school radio and television programs take shape:


• Telephone calls
• National Radio-Television Correspondence Education Association
• Surveys of opinion by NHK Radio and Television Culture Research Institute
• Evaluation studies by schools commissioned by NHK
• Letters
Students
(On the air)
• Drafting of original plan
• Local advisory committee
• Central advisory committee
• Expert committee
• Synopsis writing
• Examination by educational authorities
Publication of students' textbooks and guidebooks
• Production of programs
• Script writings
• Studio works

● NHK GAKUEN CORRESPONDENCE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Outline

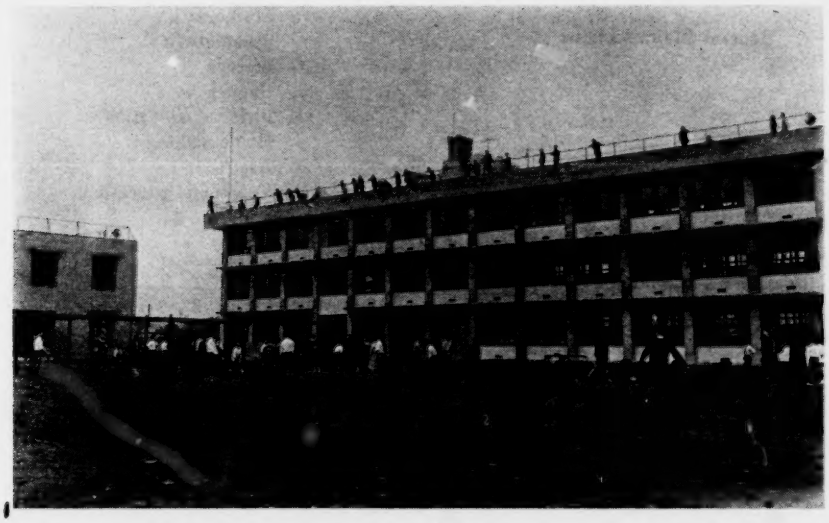
NHK has a history of more than 30 years of broadcasting school programs (intended for full-time senior high schools). However, NHK's experience in transmitting correspondence educational programs is not so long. It is, therefore, necessary to collect data and materials to improve correspondence educational broadcasts and to promote their effective utilization. For this purpose, NHK established in April 1963, "NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School". In addition to study by textbooks and guidebooks, as in the case of ordinary correspondence courses, students of NHK Gakuen Correpondence Senior High School study by means of NHK's correspondence educational broadcasts. Ordinary correspondence senior high schools usually admit only those students who are residing within the prefectures where the respective schools in which they enrolled are located. However, NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School has no restriction on enrollment, admitting students from all over the country.

NHK producers and the NHK Gakuen teachers are trying to improve their programs and make students utilize them more effectively.

This effort is being made from two standpoints:

(a) Improvement of the teaching system at the school on the premise of using broadcasts.

(b) Improvement of the programs under the improved teaching system.



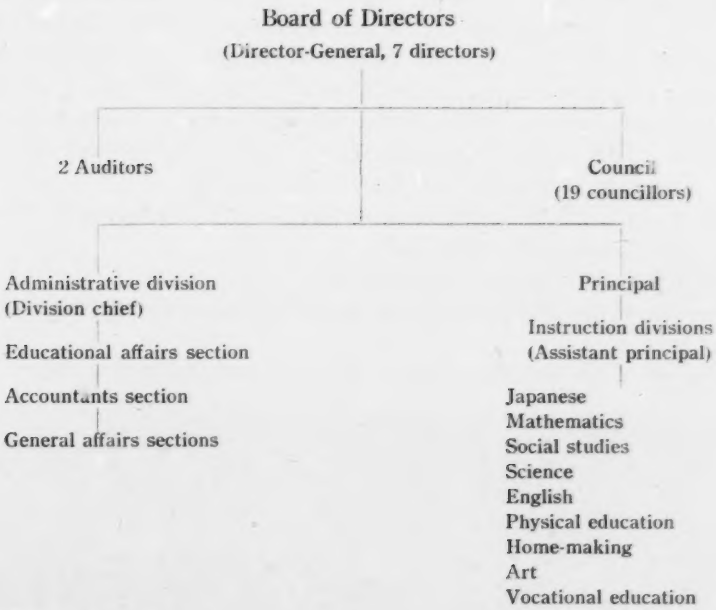
Organization

The "NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School" was established, and has been managed, by a corporation independent of NHK. The sources of operating funds include the tuition-fee from students and a subsidy from NHK. Relations between the school and NHK are as follows:

(a) School management should be by the NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School; NHK should not directly deal with the school education.

(b) NHK correspondence course programs are not only for students of NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School but for all students of Japanese senior high schools utilizing correspondence education.

NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School Organization



Teaching and Office Staff
(a) Teachers: 100 (approx.)
(b) Office workers: 50 (approx.)

Students

When a correspondence course is offered nation-wide, even if a student transfers to another part of the country, he can continue his studies by merely changing to a school offering correspondence education. Approx. 12,171 students (As of June 1973).

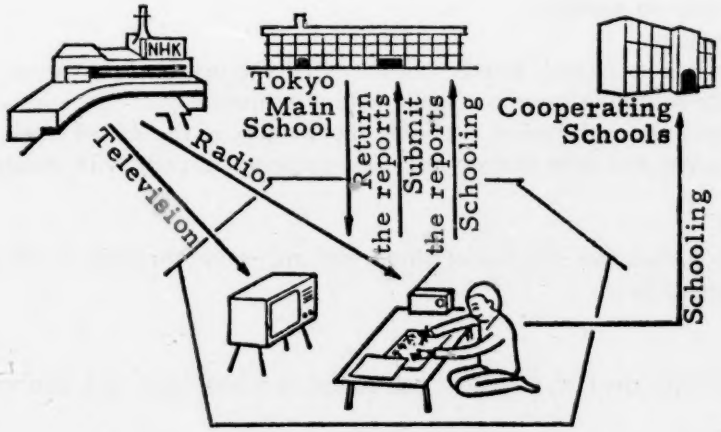
School Facilities

(a) Site: 11,438 m²
(b) Building: Ferro-concrete, fully air-conditioned.
Total floor space of 5,566 m²
i) School building: 3-storied, partly basement equipped. Five common school rooms, special school rooms for science and home-making, etc.
ii) Gymnasium, 2-storied, total floor space of 5,195 m², with managing room, etc. on the first floor and an athletic hall on the second floor.

iii) Lodgings (accommodation for 102 students), 2-storied.
iv) Fixtures: 4,400 items of audio-visual and other educational equipment, 1,200 pieces of furnitures and fixtures, 4,400 library books.

Cooperating Schools

(a) In order to afford convenience for local students, 69 schools are appointed to be cooperating schools.
(b) The cooperating schools conduct interviews, guidance and examinations.
(c) The cooperating schools include public or private schools in each urban and rural prefecture.



Educational Broadcasting

(a) Utilization of radio and TV broadcasts:
Students can be given oral guidance through radio or television correspondence course programs and by using textbooks and reference books. In correspondence education, self-study is a basic requirement. However, this type of education is not completely free of defects. In the "NHK Gakuen Senior High School", correspondence course programs are to be utilized at regular times so as to cultivate the right learning attitude of students and to obtain better training effects.
(b) Guidance by correction, interviewing and examination conducted in exactly the same way as ordinary correspondence high schools.

Report

(a) To examine the process of each student's learning, the school instructs every student to submit a report on respective subjects once a month.
(b) The subjects of such reports are given by the school.
(c) Submitted reports will be returned to students one month later after being corrected by teachers.

Regular Schooling

(a) Schooling is conducted to teach basic particulars about each subject in direct contact with students. Students take this opportunity to make mutual interchanges.

(b) Number of attendances
The standard number of school attendance days is 20 a year.

(c) Place and frequency of schooling
  i) "NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School"
  Schooling is to be held 8 times a month; every Sunday, 1st and 3rd Saturdays and 3rd Monday and Tuesday.
  ii) Cooperating schools
  Schooling will be held 2 times a month at respective cooperating schools throughout Japan on Sundays.

(d) School camping
As one of the principal features of the NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School, the schooling camp is usually held two times a year (4 nights and 5 days for one camping) in each region, engaging the services of the school teachers and broadcasting instructors who provide interview guidance directly with students.

Examination

Examinations include an average of three interim exams throughout the year and one year-end examination.

Study Term

In accordance with the law, a student can complete school work in a minimum of 4 years.

Annual Expenses

Registration fee	¥ 500 (one time only)
Tuition	¥ 5,000
Postal expense	¥ 2,000
Club activity fee	¥ 300

In addition to the above, about ¥ 2,000 is necessary for textbooks and reference books.

Special Course Students System

By taking advantage of 10 years of experience in "learning through broadcasting"; the NHK Gakuen Correspondence High School established a special course students system in April 1973. The aim of this system is to afford the general public opportunities of studies intended to foster basic scholastic ability and improve cultural attainments. Knowledge and ability in English, mathematics and Japanese are promoted through broadcasts, reports and guidance provided in studies. As of August 1973, about 2,000 students were enrolled, but these total about 5,000 man-subjects. The tuition for each subject is ¥2,000 per year.

Curriculum of the NHK Gakuen Correspondence Senior High School

Subject	Grades / Sub-subject	1st Yr.	2nd Yr.	3rd Yr.	4th Yr.	Total
Japanese	Modern Japanese	4	3		3	16
	Japanese Classic B		3	3		
Social Studies	Ethics-Civics			2		16
	Politics-Economics				3	
	Japanese History				3	
	World History		4			
	Geography B	4				
Mathematics	Mathematics I	3	4			12
	Mathematics II-A			5		
Science	Physics I				3	14
	Chemistry I		4			
	Biology I	4				
	Earth Science			3		
Health & Physical Education	Physical Education	2	2	2	2	10
	Health			1	1	
Fine Arts	Music I		2			4
	Fine Arts I			[2]		
	Calligraphy I			[2]		
Foreign Languages	English A	4	4	3		11
Homemaking	Homemaking-General			④		4
Vocational Subjects	Farm Management				[4]	4
	Electricity-General				[4]	
	Commercial Bookkeeping				[4]	
Total Number of Credits in Each Grade		21	23	23	20	87
Number of Subjects in Each Grade		6	7	8	8	29
Special Curricular Activities (class hours)		14	12	12	12	50

Notes: 1. Figures in the chart show the number of credits.
2. [ ]....Electives in the same subjects.
○....Electives for girls.

College Education in Japan

The desire of the Japanese people to obtain a college education is very strong. But, changes in the industrial structure resulting from technological innovations are requiring high-level knowledge of technical skills.

Under the circumstances, the expansion of college education as a form of higher education in Japan is remarkable, and the numbers of colleges, universities and students are increasing rapidly. The table below shows increase in the numbers of colleges and students.

Items \ Year	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Number of Colleges	820	845	852	861	875	889
Number of students	1,335,665	1,462,705	1,618,189	1,669,740	1,743,794	1,817,136

A college education in Japan means a professional education of two or four years for those who have completed high school or an equivalent to high school graduates.

The general courses include as follows.

Day school course : Requiring daytime attendance 6 days a week.

Evening school course : Requiring evening attendance 6 days a week.

To these was added the correspondence school course.

With wider diffusion of general college courses, college correspondence courses are also being expanded.

College correspondence education in Japan was established in 1948, with the idea of providing equal educational opportunities for all by making college education available to the general public.

Correspondence education has been integrated into the official education system, and the courses are on an identical level with general college courses.

The students study at home using regular college text and guidebooks, submit reports and advance and graduate when they pass specified examinations.

As in the case of the high school correspondence education, self-study and self-learning make it difficult for the students to surmount various obstacles and many of them drop out before they complete their courses. This, together with means of improving the methods of guidance, poses a serious problem in college correspondence education.

College Correspondence Education and Broadcasting

NHK commenced radio broadcasting of programs related to college correspondence education in 1961. Since then NHK has been presenting courses in cultural science, social science and natural science selected from general college courses and English as a foreign language.

Broadcasting hours and subjects are as shown below.

Educational TV Network

April–September

Days / Times	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
6:30–7:00 a.m.	Jurisprudence	Sociology	Jurisprudence	Sociology	History	Japanese Literature
11:30–12:00 p.m.	(Repeat Programs)					

October–March

Days / Times	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
6:30–7:00 a.m.	Psychology	Economics	Psychology	Economics	History	Japanese Literature
11:30–12:00 a.m.	(Repeat Program)					

April–March

Days / Times	Sun.
6:30–7:00 a.m.	Natural Science

Radio 2nd Network

April–September

Days / Times	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
5:45–6:05 a.m.	Politics	English	Politics	English	Politics	English
5:00–5:20 p.m.	(Repeat Programs)					
11:00–11:20 p.m.	(Repeat Programs)					

October–March

Days / Times	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
5:45–6:05 a.m.	Philosophy	English	Philosophy	English	Philosophy	English
5:00–5:20 p.m.	(Repeat Programs)					
11:00–11:20 p.m.	(Repeat Programs)					

Courses presented by NHK have been recognized as official courses by the colleges offering correspondence courses, and in broadcasting these courses, steps described below are followed between NHK and the college offering correspondence courses:

(a) Subjects to be broadcast are selected by a committee composed of NHK and college officials.

(b) Lecturers are recommended by various colleges and NHK makes the selection.

(c) The selected lecturers prepare textbooks.

The college distributes the broadcast textbooks to the students.

With the rising demand for higher education, correspondence education programs began to serve the general public as well as correspondence students. There are now groups in various areas who are studying college courses under the guidance of NHK's local stations. These programs were found to be utilized principally by the 20 to 40 age groups but persons in higher age groups including those in their 60's were also utilizing them.

It is also significant that recently housewives who, to a considerable degree, have been relieved from household chores are also utilizing these courses.

Citizen's University Course

With the increase in the number of students desiring a high school education, interest in college education is rising among the Japanese people. In addition to already aired college correspondence courses, NHK established in 1969 a "Citizen's University Course on the Air" on radio and in 1970 on TV. This is a one-hour lecture program by noted college lecturers in the political, economic, cultural and scientific fields.

Broadcasting hours are shown below.

Radio 2nd Network

Sunday	7:00– 8:00 a.m.	Citizen's University Course I
	1:00– 2:00 p.m.	〃 (Repeat)
	8:00– 9:00 a.m.	〃 II
	2:00– 3:00 p.m.	〃 (Repeat)
	10:00–11:00 a.m.	〃 III
	3:00– 4:00 p.m.	〃 (Repeat)
Wednesday	2:00– 3:00 p.m.	〃 I (Repeat)
Thursday	〃	〃 II (Repeat)
Friday	〃	〃 III (Repeat)

Educational TV Network

Monday	8:00–9:00 p.m.	Citizen's University Course I
Tuesday	〃	〃 II
Wednesday	〃	〃 III
Thursday	8:00–9:00 p.m.	〃 IV
	4:30–5:30 p.m.	〃 I (Repeat)
Friday	〃	〃 II (〃)
Saturday	〃	〃 III (〃)
Sunday	4:30–5:30 p.m.	〃 IV (Repeat)

Experimental Programs for University on the Air

Attempts to give college-level education through broadcasting have had attention focused on them of late in various countries. In Japan, this problem is under study by governmental agencies. From November 1972 to March 1973, the Ministry of Education entrusted NHK with the task of producing experimental programs for a university on the air, and of conducting researches on their broadcasting effectiveness. The experimental programs were broadcast through the facilities of the UHF Television Test Stations in Tokyo and Osaka. Work ranging from the making of curriculum outlines to the production of experimental programs was carried out independently in consultation with the Experimental Program Production Committee established within NHK. The Committee was composed of 15 scholars and intellectuals.

At the same time, an Experimental Programs Advisory Committee, composed of 9 scholars and intellectuals, was established within NHK for the purpose of hearing their views on the NHK-produced experimental programs, as well as on college-level educational programs in general.

In the production of experimental programs intended for college-level courses, efforts were made to provide their contents with consistency and unity. At the same time, researches were conducted on ways and means to enhance their educational effects on viewers. There were four courses, namely, literature, business management, engineering and home economics. In each course, programs equivalent to two units were broadcast mainly between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening.

In fiscal 1973 (from April 1973 to March 1974), NHK intends, at the request of the Education Ministry, as in the previous case, to conduct researches on a university on the air, while broadcasting test programs in four courses between January and March next year. In carrying out this broadcasting, NHK will produce explanatory material on the experimental programs and distribute them to the quarters concerned, while making the textbooks for the courses.

●SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

There are an estimated 1,100,000 children in Japan who are blind, deaf or otherwise physically or mentally handicapped, and who require specialized education. Recently, the need for providing such education became urgent, and important steps are being taken in that direction. Since the inception of the "TV School for the Deaf" in 1961, NHK has been placing particular emphasis on these special educational programs not only for the benefit of the unfortunate children but also for the purpose of creating public interest in the need of such education.

The results achieved so far have been highly appreciated, not only by the families of handicapped children, but also by educators. For children with speech defect, a "Special Language Training Class" is broadcast once a week in the Educational TV Network and the "Merry Classroom," another TV special class for mentally retarded children.

●SOCIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Basic Concept of Social Education Programs

In view of the important role that radio and television plays in education, NHK presents the following programs in addition to school programs:

(1) Educational programs for cultivating knowledge and wholesomeness of infants and pre-school children as well as promoting wholesome development of young people.

(2) Lecture courses in languages which are directly applicable in daily life; practical courses in vocational guidance.

(3) Youth's programs and women's programs which are intended for group listening and viewing.

In presenting these programs, publicity through publication of textbooks and pamphlets and through information on the means of utilization are provided. Promotion of group listening and viewing in various communities are also undertaken, thus encouraging systematic and continuous utilization of social education programs.

Foreign Language Lessons

NHK's foreign language lessons have a long history. In radio, they were started in 1925 with the "English Course" and have been on the air for more than four decades. In TV, the "English Conversation" program commenced with the inauguration of the Educational Service. It was 14 years old in 1973. At present NHK's lessons cover 6 languages: English, French, Spanish, German, Chinese and Russian. They are broadcast in 18 courses—9 in television and 9 in radio.

These are broadcast throughout the country over the Educational TV Network and the Radio 2nd Network. The majority of these programs are rebroadcast. Broadcasts are as follows:

(a) English language programs:

Textbook editing and publication

Five textbooks of Basic English, English Conversation (beginner and middle classes) are published every month. These total 1,100,000 copies a month (12,000,000 copies a year).

(b) Other language programs:
Textbook editing and publication
10 kinds of textbooks dealing with 5 languages are edited and published every month or every other month. The total number of textbooks published is about 7,100,000 copies a year.

List of Foreign Language Lessons (* Re-broadcast)

English

Network	Program	Day	Time
Radio 2nd	Fundamental course of English	Mon.—Sat. Mon.—Sat. Mon.—Fri.	6:05— 6:25 a.m. *3:25— 3:45 p.m. *6:20— 6:40 p.m.
Radio 2nd	Fundamental course of English (Second step)	Mon.—Sat.	1:00— 1:15 p.m. *3:45— 4:00 p.m. *7:15— 7:30 p.m.
Radio 2nd	English conversation	Mon.—Sat.	6:25— 6:40 a.m. *3:10— 3:25 p.m. *6:45— 7:00 p.m.
Radio 2nd	English hour	Sat.—Sun.	7:30— 8:00 p.m.
		Sun.	*11:00—12:00 p.m.
		Mon. Tue.	2:00— 2:30 p.m.
ETV	English conversation (Beginner Class)	Mon. Wed.	6:00— 6:30 a.m. *7:00— 7:30 p.m.
ETV	English conversation (Middle Class)	Tue. Thu. Fri.	6:00— 6:30 a.m. *7:00— 7:30 p.m.
**UHF	English conversation (Beginner Class)	Mon. Wed.	11:30—12:00 p.m.
**UHF	English conversation (Middle Class)	Tue. Thu. Fri.	11:30—12:00 p.m.

** Experimental broadcast in Tokyo and Osaka.

French

Radio 2nd	Elementary course of French	Mon.—Sat.	7:40— 8:00 a.m. *5:20— 5:40 p.m. *11:00—12:00 p.m.
ETV	French lesson	Tue. Thu. Sat.	8:00— 8:30 a.m. *11:00—11:30 p.m.

German

Radio 2nd	Elementary course of German	Mon.—Sat.	7:00— 7:20 a.m. *5:40— 6:00 p.m.
ETV	German lesson	Mon. Wed. Fri.	8:00— 8:30 a.m. *11:00—11:30 p.m.

Spanish

Radio 2nd	Elementary course of Spanish	Mon. Wed. Fri.	8:00— 8:20 a.m. *4:20— 4:40 p.m. *11:20—11:40 p.m.
ETV	Elementary course of Spanish	Tue. Thu.	6:00— 6:30 p.m.

Chinese

Radio 2nd	Elementary course of Chinese	Tue. Thu. Sat.	8:00— 8:20 a.m. *4:20— 4:40 p.m. *11:20—11:40 p.m.
ETV	Chinese course	Mon. Wed. Fri.	6:00— 6:30 p.m.
		Tue. Thu. Sat.	*7:30— 8:00 p.m.

Russian

Radio 2nd	Elementary course of Russian	Mon.—Sat.	7:20— 7:40 a.m. *4:40— 5:00 p.m.
ETV	Russian course	Sat. Sun.	6:00— 6:30 a.m. *5:30— 6:00 p.m.

Vocational and Technical Lessons

NHK presents technical lessons directly applicable to everyday life, such as the "Vocational Lessons", "Abacus Lesson", "Auto Repairing Lesson" and the "Consultation of TV Reception". These programs are aimed primarily to improve viewers' ability and assist them in passing various state or public examinations for licenses or qualifications. Music lessons for the violin, piano, flute and guitar are also provided. These vocational and technical lessons are widely utilized.

〈Vocational Lessons〉

Since April 1961 this program has presented short courses in dressmaking, bookkeeping, repairing TV sets, and architecture, etc.

〈Abacus Lesson〉

The "Abacus Lesson", given both on radio and TV is designed to help master this traditional art of calculation in half a year starting with the fundamentals. The lesson is so devised that it may be utilized by as many people as possible from school children and housewives to businessmen.

〈Consultation of TV Reception〉

The "Consultation of TV Reception" tries to teach the fundamental adjustments of TV sets and to provide guidance in receiving techniques for better reception.

Programs Related to Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery

NHK has been presenting programs related to farming, forestry and fisheries since its establishment in 1925. Before World War II, however, they were not systematically presented, rather they were inserted among general programs or specially compiled when occasions required.

Post-war Japan experienced severe food shortage, and procurement of foodstuff for the people became a serious problem. On this occasion, NHK, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, began presenting systematically organized farm programs. This program was titled "Early Bird", and it presented agricultural techniques and agricultural administration policies useful for increasing food production. Although the contents and aims of this program have changed with the times, it still goes on the air adapting its contents to the changes of the circumstances, and is widely utilized by rural people.

Simultaneously with commencement of the "Early Bird", NHK's farm program production mechanism was improved and made more substantial. At the Headquarters, the Farm Program Section was organized and a farm program director was assigned to each NHK station in the country. At present, the Headquarters has an Agriculture Program Group with a staff of more than 40 persons, while scores of agriculture program directors are assigned to the NHK stations throughout the country. There are more than 600 correspondents who cover farm, forestry and fisheries news.

These programs now total 15 items in the television service (30 when repeats are included) covering 7 hours and 25 minutes (14 hours and 50 minutes) a week and 32 (44 including repeats) items in the radio service covering 12 hours and 25 minutes (15 hours and 25 minutes).

Farm programs on radio and TV consist of the following two categories;

(1) General information programs
(2) Programs that provide basic knowledge on techniques management for those engaged in farming, forestry and fishing.

Labor in these fields is declining because of the influence of secondary industries which have registered outstanding growth and development in postwar years. Modernization and mechanization now supplement the labor shortage, but since the land ownership system is not feasible to efficient farming operation, the productivity is still in a low state. In order to provide needed means of further modernizing Japanese farming, forestry and fisheries, NHK compiles and presents programs in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery and farmers' cooperatives.

Special programs are also compiled on problems of special importance and those involving political issues, thus endeavoring to contribute towards better understanding of agricultural and other problems, as well as towards further development of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Programs for Children

Programs directed at children provided plenty of entertainment. In radio the "Pippo, Pippo, Bon Bon", with songs and music, and the "Come out, Stories!", nursery programs, are popular. In TV, there are a number of programs. While presenting daily exercises and songs and animations for infants, programs of rich variety are compiled and presented each week. These include a doll show "Fly Away, Butchie", a film program "Come and See", "Hello, Fairy Tales!" which includes masterpieces of children's tales of all times from both in the East and the West, "One, Two, Three Children" a puppet game, infant-participation program "Let's Hold Our Hands" and "Yan-yan Moo-kun" a program

intended for two-year olds.
Programs enjoyed by children after they return home include a puppet show "New Hakkenden", a drama program "Children Drama Series", a science program "World Through the Lens", a music program "Songs are Friends", and quiz program "Challenge to You", all of which are broadcast in color. Of these "World Through the Lens—Scientific Study by Camera" has been most outstanding. In this series of television programs natural scenes which cannot be observed by the naked eye are presented. The "New Hakkenden" is a story involving a feudal lord and some of his retainers who lived some 500 years ago. The heroes of the story comprise eight master swordsmen who sometimes fight side by side but sometimes scatter over the land as lone fighters. The story, which progresses at a fast pace in combination with acting of traditional Japanese puppets, may well be called a new "bunraku" puppet show. In the "Children Drama Series", not only masterpieces but also home dramas, suspense stories and science fiction are included to enrich the variety. These are serial programs presented for short periods.

Programs for Women

For the women in the households two types of programs are presented. One is a type of practical program presenting concrete explanations and hints useful in everyday lives or in the various household duties. In this group are such programs as "Today's Meals" or "Encyclopedia for Women", the latter being a program presenting not only traditional or cultural subjects such as flower arrangement or tea ceremony, but also necessary knowledge and techniques on housing, the bringing up of children, etc. To make for a better understanding of the program texts on the program contents are published every month. The second type are programs like "Hello Madam" in which housewives are invited to the studio for discussions on varied subjects covering politics, education, economics or social conditions. This is to build up a better understanding of domestic and international affairs among women.

Programs for Youth

In TV General Service a 30-minute series "With Teenagers" is broadcast every Sunday morning. In this program, a number of teenagers are invited to the studio each time and asked various qustions so that the viewers can learn what they are thinking about and wish to do.
"Plaza for Youth" is put on the air on Educational TV Service for one hour every Sunday.

Introduced in this program are young people who are endeavoring to live with high spirits in the present complicated society. It is mostly composed of their discussion, and sometimes half of the program is dedicated to the showing of a film documentary depicting how the people of their age are working and learning in the midst of varied life surroundings.

In the field of radio, "Echo of Youth" is broadcast between 22:20 and 23:00 hours from Monday through Saturday.

It is a disc jockey program consisting of request music pieces with young people's voices and various topics inserted in between.

A 30-minute program "Problems of Youth" is broadcast every Monday morning. This program deals with how parents and grownups should do to understand the younger generation and guide them with warm-heartedness.

In this way, various problems peculiar to young people are brought before the viewers while listening to opinions.

Programs for Business Management

Two typical programs of this type are broadcast.

〈New Management Age〉

Progress in internationalization and innovations in the business management and technological fields are drastically changing the conditions surrounding modern businessmen. This program is designed to offer information on management meeting these new conditions.

It is presented in the following series:

Monday:	"Organization and You"
Tuesday:	"Management Report"
Wednesday:	"Local History on Its Industry"
Thursday:	"World's Merchandising Map"
Friday:	"A Manager on Topic"
Saturday:	"Business Topics"

〈Shop Keeping〉

A presentation of professional sales techniques and basic knowledge of commercial transactions.

Science Programs

In order to keep people abreast of current scientific developments, NHK emphasizes science programs. Principal items are given below.

"Your Health", a practical program designed to convey information on health and sanitation. It is presented daily, except Sunday, for 20 minutes in the forenoon. On radio, "Healthy Life" is presented.

"Documents for Better Tomorrow" is a program that deals with questions on what kind of harmony must exist between nature, environments and scientific techniques to make for a better life in the future. Looking into this problem is one of the aims of this program. It takes up the problems of today, and viewing things from a scientific stand-

point by repeated experiments and inspections, the program tries to document a definition for tomorrow and a pursuit for a fuller human existence.

"Nature Album" (TV) and "With Nature" (Radio) are programs that present nature in Japan during the four seasons in films and sounds. These have powerful appeal with city dwellers who don't have much opportunity to come in contact with nature. The film and sound library built from the accumulation of materials used for these programs now contains highly evaluated records of nature. Requests for the use of these materials come from world-wide broadcasting organizations.

Comprehensive editions of these materials are also broadcast about six times a year. In addition, materials on nature in overseas countries are also collected by Japanese coverage teams. As a matter of fact, NHK started in 1969 a 5-year program for covering nature in Southeast Asia.

"Science for Everyone" is a program designed to present accurate information on modern science and technology. This is presented in the following series:

Monday:	"Locus of Technology"
Tuesday:	"Scientific Journey"
Wednesday:	"Search in Nature"
Thursday:	"Let's Enjoy Experiments"
Friday:	"Investigation Topics"

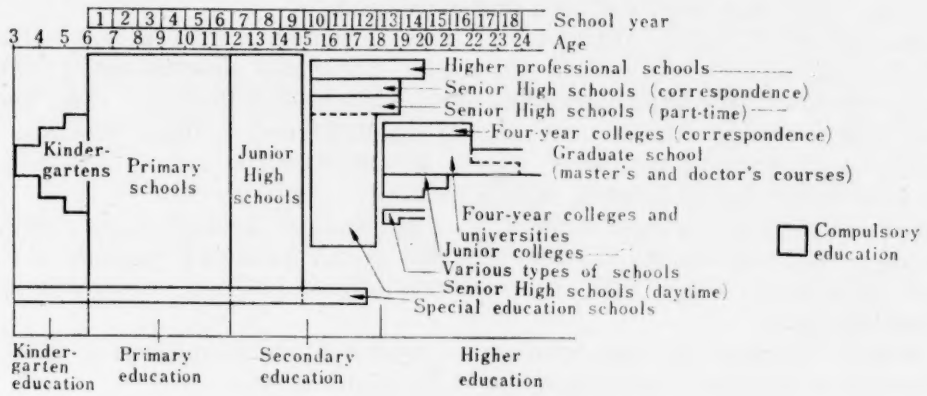
"Modern Science" presents scientific information interestingly and in popular terms. "Computer Course" is intended to help train computer programers by presenting introductory information on computers and programing. These programs were established in 1969.

Cultural Programs

Cultural programs are designed to contribute towards enriching the lives of the people. While Japan has rapidly modernized economically since the Meiji Restoration Period, the quarter of a century after the war's end saw broad changes in the social and home life of the people. New trends have also influenced the thinking of the people. However in the 70's man is facing and battling the problem of how man himself can continue to live in an environment befitting human existance. This problem is also being taken up on the cultural programs.

It is the aim in producing cultural programs to stress our country's culture, land, art and history, and through it to give food for thought on the present lives of the Japanese people on the basis of their historical past.

Diagram of the outline of Educational System in Japan


1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
School year
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
Age
Higher professional schools
Senior High schools (correspondence)
Senior High schools (part-time)
Four-year colleges (correspondence)
Graduate school
(master's and doctor's courses)
Kinder-gartens
Primary schools
Junior High schools
Four-year colleges and universities
Junior colleges
Various types of schools
Senior High schools (daytime)
Special education schools
Compulsory education
Kinder-garten education
Primary education
Secondary education
Higher education

Analysis of Program Contents of NHK TV, AM and FM Radio in a Week, 1973.

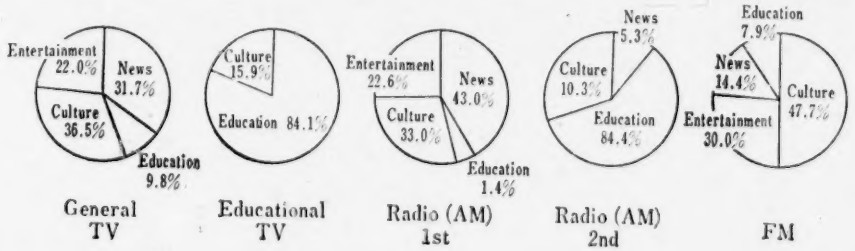
	General TV	Educational TV	Radio (AM) 1st	Radio (FM) 2nd	FM
News and News Commentary	39 : 55		57 : 07	6 : 55	18 : 05
Educational	12 : 18	106 : 00	1 : 55	109 : 20	10 : 00
Cultural	46 : 01	20 : 00	43 : 51	13 : 15	60 : 05
Entertainment	27 : 46		30 : 07		37 : 50
Total (hours)	126 : 00	126 : 00	133 : 00	129 : 30	126 : 00

Number of Regular Broadcast Programs of NHK TV, AM and FM Radio in a Week, 1973

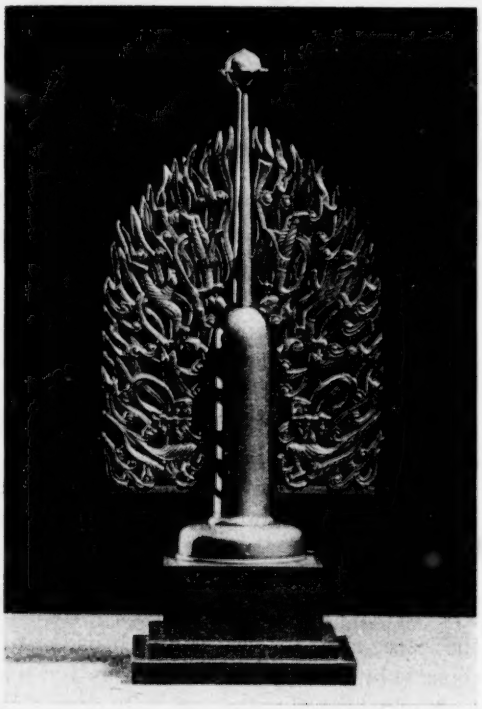
	General TV	Educational TV	Radio (AM) 1st	Radio (FM) 2nd	FM
Broadcast Programs	350 (157)	154	425 (265)	217	184 (74)
Repeat Programs	62	115	26	193	6
Total	412 (157)	269	451 (265)	410	190 (74)

Note: Number in parentheses shows that of news and information programs.

Percentage Distribution of Radio and TV Programs Classified by Types in a Week, 1973



●THE "JAPAN PRIZE" INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM CONTEST



The "JAPAN PRIZE" International Educational Program Contest was established by NHK in 1965, in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the inauguration of radio broadcasting in Japan and the first anniversary of the Second International Conference of Broadcasting Organizations on Sound and Television School Broadcasting, organized by NHK and held in Tokyo in April 1964 under the auspices of the European Broadcasting Union (E.B.U.).

Purpose:

The purpose of the contest, which is held in Japan in October or November every year, is to assist advance educational broadcast programs in all countries and to contribute to the promotion of understanding and cooperation among nations.

There are a number of international competitions designed to raise the standards of broadcasting programs, but this contest is regarded as the first and the only international competition that exists for genuinely educational programs.

Participating Organizations:

The "JAPAN PRIZE" Contest is open to all broadcasting organizations and groups of broadcasting organizations from a country or territory that is a member or associate

Participants in The Japan Prize Contest

		Place	Countries	Organizations	Programs	Radio	TV
1st	1965	Tokyo	46	70	185	95	90
2nd	1966	Osaka	54	84	161	82	79
3rd	1967	Nagoya	61	86	202	106	96
4th	1968	Tokyo	53	75	167	87	80
5th	1969	Hiroshima	56	86	177	73	104
6th	1970	Sendai	56	85	194	89	105
7th	1971	Tokyo	59	82	176	82	94
8th	1972	Sapporo	52	82	158	69	89

The background of these participating organizations is most diverse. They are from many parts of the world and include broadcasting organizations both in the more advanced and developing countries.

member of the International Telecommunication Union (I.T.U.), which are authorized to operate a broadcasting service by the competent authority.
Based on this principle, invitations to participate in the present contest are sent every year to some 300 such broadcasting organizations and groups in the I.T.U. member countries in the world.

Categories Under Which Programs Are Entered:
For the present contest the following categories are established for entries in sound broadcasting and television respectively:
(1) School Broadcasting Programs directed for Primary Education and Educational Programs intended for Kindergartens and Nursery Schools.
(2) School Broadcasting Programs directed for Secondary Education.
(3) Educational Programs designed for Adults (including programs designed for higher professional and university education).
It is laid down in the Rules that all the programs to be submitted for the present contest must have clear and definite educational objectives, and be produced for broadcasting along systematic and well-planned lines in series.

Prizes:
The JAPAN PRIZE is awarded to the best program selected out of all those submitted in the categories for the sound broadcasting programs and to the best singled out of all those submitted in the categories for television, each of which is considered as having high educational value and fully demonstrating the important role and great potentialities of broadcasting in the field of education. The Prize consists of the certificate of honor, the prize insignia and the cash award of $2,000, each.
The Prizes for Excellent Programs, which include the following four prizes, each consisting of the certificate of honor, the prize insignia and the cash award of $1,000, are presented, in the following manner, to the most excellent in the category other than one in which a program has been awarded The JAPAN PRIZE.
(1) In the categories for Sound Broadcasting:
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION PRIZE and The PRIZE OF THE GOVERNOR or MAYOR of the locality where the Contest is held.
(2) In the categories for Television:
The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS PRIZE and *The ABE PRIZE.
*The ABE PRIZE was created in memory of the late Mr. Shinnosuke Abe, former President of NHK, on whose initiative the present contest was established.
SPECIAL PRIZES, each consisting of the certificate of honor, the prize insignia and the cash award of $500, are awarded to the three sound broadcasting and three television programs, which have not been awarded any of the prizes described above, but which are considered as particularly admirable works.
It may be noted that the Second "JAPAN PRIZE" contest held in 1966 was honored with a prize offered by the UNESCO in commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of its founding. The contest has, since 1967, been yearly honored with a special commendatory prize

offered by UNICEF.

Jury: The examination of the entries in The JAPAN PRIZE is entrusted to an international jury of 14 members.

Ten of these members will be sent from the participating organizations and the remaining four will be selected from among scholars and noted personalities who are deeply versed in educational broadcasting.

The JAPAN PRIZE Lectures

The JAPAN PRIZE Lectures, inaugurated in 1969 in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of The JAPAN PRIZE contest, are broadcast annually during the period of The JAPAN PRIZE Contest. Each year NHK asks a person of authority on education and broadcasting, who will be invited to The JAPAN PRIZE as a member of the Jury or a guest, to examine new opinions about education and educational broadcasting and present the results of his or her studies in radio and television broadcasts of NHK. The broadcast lecture will be published in the annual report of the Contest in three languages of English, French and Japanese so that it will benefit not only the Japanese audience and those present at the Contest but other interested parties.

The JAPAN PRIZE Lectures for 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972 are as follows:

1969 Professor Wilbur Schramm,
Director of the Institute for Communication Research,
Stanford University, California, U.S.A.:
"The Future of Educational Radio and Television"

1970 Dr. Hilde T. Himmelweit,
Professor of Social Psychology,
The London School of Economics and Political Science,
London, the United Kingdom:
"Education and Broadcasting—A Perspective"

1971 Professor Charles A. Siepmann,
Professor of Communications,
Sarah Lawrence College, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
(Professor emeritus, New York University)
"Perspective of Radio and Television in Education"

1972 Mr. I. Keith Tyler,
Professor of Education (Educational Communications)
College of Education
The Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.:
"Opportunity and Responsibility in Educational Broadcasting."

Mr. Robert Lefranc,
Director of The Audiovisual Centre
Ecole Normale Supérieure of Saint-Cloud,

Chargé de Mission à l'Office Français de Techniques Modernes d'Education
Paris, France:
"Some Contributions of Satellites to Education,"
and The Dialogue between the Two Lecturers.

The JAPAN PRIZE Circulating Library of Educational Programs

Since 1967, The JAPAN PRIZE Secretariat, with the approval and co-operation of participating organizations, has produced, and distributed free of charge to interested bodies, collections of choice excerpts from outstanding entries in each year's Contest, known as The JAPAN PRIZE Film Anthology and The JAPAN PRIZE Tape Anthology. The JAPAN PRIZE Circulating Library of educational programs has been planned in lieu of and as a more complete form of these materials, the production of which ceased with the 1971 Contest. Inaugurated in 1972, The JAPAN PRIZE Circulating Library includes a selection of the most outstanding educational radio and television programs taken from the annual JAPAN PRIZE competition in their entirety. These programs will represent the three best radio entries and three best television programs, supplemented by two other radio and two television entries which are considered to be innovative in the field of educational media. The Library, together with its accompanying guidebook, will be sent to and be kept in specifically selected institutions, such as the international agencies, international or regional broadcasting unions, broadcasting organizations and educational mass communication research centres, in various parts of the world. It would be utilized for the training of educational radio and TV personnel as well as offering research and demonstration material for seminars and symposiums on educational broadcasting, which will be organized in the respective regions. The guidebook to accompany the Library will carry a statement of the objectives of each program, the program script, and a review of the program's reception and utilization as well as a personal evaluation of program quality made by the members of the Jury and other experts. The Library, it is hoped, will furnish a useful reference dossier, which can assist broadcasting organizations and educational institutions throughout the world to develop their educational programming, although the programs included in the Library cannot be used for broadcasting, television transmission, public auditioning and screening, without the prior permission of the organizations which produced them and those to whom the copyright and other rights belong.

●ANNALS OF NHK EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS

1925

March: Provisional broadcasting commences at the Tokyo Broadcasting Station in Shibaura.

July: Full-scale broadcasting begins at the Tokyo Broadcasting Station on Atago-yama.

July: Presentation of first "English Course".

1931

April: Second Radio Network established.

1935

April: Nationwide broadcasting of the "School Broadcast", including the "Teacher's Hour", begins.

1941

September: "School Broadcast" officially adopted as teaching material under the "People's School Ordinance Enforcement Regulation".

1950

February: Broadcast Culture Prize established.

June: "Nippon Hoso Kyokai" (NHK) inaugurated under the Broadcast Law.

October: The First All Japan Broadcast Education Study Convention held.

1953

February: Tokyo Television Station begins telecasting and television school broadcasts commence.

April: Broadcasting of "High School Course" begins nationwide and "To Friends of Youth Class" commences.

1955

January: The first "NHK All Japan Youth Debate Contest" held in Tokyo.

1957

April: Broadcasting of "Wisdom of Living" begins.

December: Tokyo FM Experimental Station begins broadcasting.

1959

January: "NHK Women's Class" established in Tokyo and three other stations and Educational Television Service commences in Tokyo.
Broadcasting of "Technical Course" begins.

July: The first "All-Japan Invention Contest" held.

1969

September: Full-scale color television service begins in Tokyo and Osaka.

1961

April: Nationwide broadcasting of "Radio Agriculture School" inaugurated.
The Second World Conference of Broadcasting Organizations on Sound and Television School Broadcasting held in Tokyo.

1965

July "Broadcast Utilizing Farmers' Groups" begins.

October: NHK Broadcasting Center commences operation. The First Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Tokyo.

1966

March: Nationwide color television network completed.

November: The Second Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Osaka.

1967

October: The Third Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Nagoya.

1968

October: The Fourth Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Tokyo.

1969

April: Computer course commences.

November: The Fifth Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Hiroshima.

1970

April: "Citizen's University on the Air" commenced on TV program.

November: The Sixth Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Sendai.

1971

November: The Seventh Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Tokyo.

1972

October: The Eighth Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Sapporo.

1973

April: Foreign Language Lesson, "Russian Course", Commenced on TV program.

October: The Ninth Japan Prize International Educational Program Contest held in Tokyo.